FROM ULS", ER COUNTY.

Cerrespondence of The N. V. Tribune.
Kingston, Sept. 8, 1860. The Wide Awak'es have been parading the streets of Kingston this evening, and they made a fine appear ance with the torches and banners. This organiza tion is in 'se infancy here, but it was a giant in the smalle, and can run alone without the aid of leadingstrings. Four years ago the Americans considered Ulster their banner county. Their nominations were equivalent to an election; their voice was potent in conventions; their will was law; but the best men in the ventions; their will was law; but the best men in the party were not merchantable commodities; they refused to be bought and sold at public or private side, and were disinclined to be transferred to an organized band of political speculators. Consequently, many have united with the Republicans, and more of the same sort will soon copy their example. While they do not like every plank in our platform, they cheerfully combine with us to defeat a weak and wicked Administration, and rebuke the corrupt and sellish men who would sell them to the highest bidder. Some of these Americans, inspired by the spirit of 76-men who would rather wear a crown of there in freedom than a wreath of flowers on the suction block—were in this procession, and marched to there in freedom than a wreath of flowers on the auction block—were in this procession, and marched to the nusic of Liberty and Union. I have just made the tour of the county, and I find scores of reading and thinking Americans who have fully determined to exert the utmost of their endeavors to elect Lincoln and Hamlin. They are disgusted with the bargain and sale made by Brooks and Hunt, and do not hesitate to hurl their anathemas at the heads of these political auctioneers. Stone Ridge was the stronghold of the Know-Nothings; but "a change has come over the spirit of their dream," and they will be found voting against corruption and oppression, and in favor of freedom and the right.

At the Democratic Congressional Convention, held at King ton the other day, Greene County sent a double set of Delegates; the result was a quarrel, which would have been of no discredit to Donny-brook Pair. Hard words almost—came to blows—maxual recrimination made them red in the face and knotty in the first, but finally the spirit of concession or some more ardent spirit prevailed, and a temporary fusion was formed; both sets of Delegates were admitted and J. B. Steele was their chosen candidate for Congressional distinction; but this gentleman lacks two elements of success, and one is a sufficient number of votes to make his calling and election sure.

The Softs and the Hards hate each other as much as they fear the certain triumph of Republicanism, and their bond of union is the spoils of office. This morn-

they fear the certain triumph of Republicanism, and their bond of union is the spoils of office. This morn-ing I beard the postmaster at Stone Ridge declare, to a ing I heard the postmaster at Stone Ridge declare, to a stage full of passengers, that there were no Breckinridge men now, that all were going for Dong'as; and he chuckled over his declaration with an sir that might have cost him his office, had it been witnessed by James Buchanan; but should he lose his head he would still be a neck and shoulders taller than his candidate for the Presidency. Gen Joseph Smi h, the President of the State Temperance Society, is a resident of Ulster County, and a live Republican. I find that a harge majority of the clergymen of all denominations, and the teachers in our schools and colleges, are wideawake Republicans; and it is a fact worthy of record that the bone and beauty, soul and sinew, wealth and worth of society are devoted to the success of the Liccoln ticket. The feeble efforts made here and elsewhere by uncongenial coalitions can no more arrest. where by uncorgenial coalitions can no more arrest the current of freedom, than the Wall-kill can drain the current of freedom, than the Wall-kill can drain
the Hudson because it runs in an opposite direction.
Next Thursday, the Republicans of U ster and Greene
hold their Congressional Convention, and will nominate the man who will be elected.

G. W. B.

PEOPLE'S RATIFICATION MEETING. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1860. Last night will be long remembered for one of the most imposing, brilliant, successful political pageants ever witnessed in this country. The evening was selected by the People's party for ratifying our local nominations for county offices and members of Congress by a public meeting, and subsequently with a grand torchlight procession. Toward nightfall the indications were unprepitious and threatening, but the spirit of the masses had been raised by the promised demonstration, and if all the elements had conspired against it, they would still have turned out in their might and majesty. Lyng hafers 8 o'clock the hours might and majesty. L. ng before 8 o'clock, the hour might and najesty. L. ng before 8 o'clock, the hour appointed for the meeting, an immense concourse of people had assembled in front of Penn square, stretching north and south along Broad street, the grand central avenue of the city, and filling the interesting approaches to it to the east and west.

The meeting was organized by calling Henry C. Carey to the chair, and whose commanding presence was welcomed with a spontaneous shout from the multitude, which told how deeply his disinterested, generous and self-sacrificing efforts were appreciated by

ons and self-sacrificing efforts were appreciated by those at whose hands he had always refused office and honors. He spoke briefly and well as he always does, and was succeeded by others, who vainly attempted to reach the ear of the great gathering, which was con-stantly swelled by accessions from the distant wards and rural districts.

Various stands were extemporized along Broad various stands were extemporated along broad stroet, at which prominent speakers from the city and from a distance appeared. Two hours were thus con-sumed, and about 10 o'clock the signal for forming into line was given, and the different associations marched that are a position and began to moved any Chastant into proper position, and began to move down Chestnut street to Tenth, whence they passed up Walnut, crossing Broad. Some idea may be formed of the length and spendor of the spectacle, when it is known that the head of the column, which started from Broad street, passed through Chestnut, Fenth, and Walnut, and walnut respearing beyond Broad, while the other end had not Market and Broad.

yet moved from Market and Broad.

The procession must have been two miles long, formed of Lincoln Guards, Campaign Clubs, Continentals, invincibles, Wide-Awskes, Defenders, and various other organizations. Most of them were preceded by bands music. They marched in close order and at quick of music. They marched in close order and at quick step, with plateons of rix men cach, and were more than three quarters of an hour in passing a given point. Every man except the officers, bore a torch, and the capes and caps of blue, red, white, and other colors, were brought out with fine effect, under the dark and lowe ing sky. The whole force marched with the drill of solciers, and preserved the utgost decorant throughout. No parade of your crack Seventh regiment, was ever conducted with more propriety and dissipline.

All the streets through which the procession passed were througed with dense masses of sympathising spec-tators. Most of the torch poles were decorated with tators. Most of the torch poles were decorated with tasteful American flags and neat devices. The transparencies and banners were fresh, attractive, and decorated with particle mottoes. From first to last it was a spectacle such as has barely ever been equaled in size, character or impressiveness. Many of the most respectable citizens, business men, professional men, mechanics, and others were in the ranks, thus giving it as held a large were the second of the most respectable citizens.

it an influence rarely recognized in such displays.

The most noticeable feature, after the beautifu pageant itself, was the personnel of which it was composed. In that immense procession, numbering many thousands, there was hardly a man above 40 years of age. The great body of them were between 25 and 35 years old. Numbers of the "Fillmore Minute Men" of 1856 were in the line. This demonstration proved that the nomination of Abraham Lincoln touched the sympathy and excited the enthusiasm of that fresh and sympathy and excited the enthusiasm of that feesh and vigorous class of the community who act and vote according to their own convictions of duty, and cannot be led or sold by designing demagogues. It is believed that the different Societies will be reenforced at their next meeting, by at least 500 recruits from the turnout alone. Clubs came from Montgomery, Bucks, Delaware, and other counties, and the neighboring towns of Camden, Burlington, Phenixville, and Mount Holly

ware, and other counties, and the neighboring towns of Camden, Burlington, Phenixville, and Mount Holly were well represented. Altogether, it was a great and perfect success, which, beside being satisfactory to our own friends, gave our opponents a foretaste of the defeat which is in store for them a few weeks hence.

Pennsylvania is certain for Lincoln by an immense majority, and Curtin will be elected Governor by 20 000 at least. The extent of the vote will surprise the country. Our accessions may be counted by scores the country. Our accessions may be counted by scores daily. All the news from the interior is of the most encouraging character. We are united and confident. encouraging character. We are united and confident. The enemy are disheartened and distracted, while their hostilities are becoming more embittered every day. The attempt to transf r the Bell vote to Foster will prove a failure except so far as the mere managers are concerned. Mr. Bell has a body of devoted friends in this city, but they are upright and intelligent, and will not suffer themselves to be sold out for the profit of venal tricksters who are destitute of principle, and have enand do not mean at this time to support Mr. Foster, who was engaged in the fraud by which Pennsylvania was cheated in 1844, when James K. Polk was proclaimed a better Tariff man than Henry Clay. They know Foster to be a weak, unreliable, time serving partisan. who is all things to all men, but not in the spirit of the apostle—one of your forcible-feedles, who can only apostle—one of your forcible-feet les, who can stand up by being propped. He is now afraid to sides between Douglas and Breckin idge, and while professing a half-way Squatter Sovereignty in the country is manipulated at the Custom Hours and accepts Buchavan's instructions in the city. They intend to smoke him out, however, and compel him to take sides. That done, and there will hardly be a greate a jot left That done, and there will hardly be a grease s, ot left of Henry D. Foster. If he were bailed down there would not be much more as it is. He goes about his a doomed man, who strives to conceal his haller. Alas, poor Foster! OBSERYER.

-Judge Trumbull and Hon. O. B. Fick'n have agreed to hold four public discussions in Illigate on political questions. These are to take place as follows: At Mendota, Sept. 29th; at Pittafield, 22d; at Vanda-Ha, 25th; at Centralia, 26th.

-On the 4th inst., the Republicans of Ogle Co., Ill turned out in great numbers to hear Cassias M. Clay, and the Hen. J. H. Baker of Mintesota, at Pole. There were botwe-n 8 000 and 10 000 people present. There has seldom been seen so enthusine ic a meeting. The country towns sent in strong delegations, and numbers came from adjoining counties. The town was alive with people. Mr. Clay spoke about two hours. The torchlight processen by the Wide-A wakes in the evening was a brilliant affair, making the day's demontration a complete success.

-There is to be a great gathering of the Republicant of Northern New-York and Eastern Vermont at Platteburgh, on Thursday, the 13th inst., the anniversary of the famous battle by land and lake at that locality in the war of 1812-15. An immense turn-out, all along the borders of Lake Champlain, is anticipated. Joshua R. Giddings, Henry B. Stanton, Martin J. Townsend, and others are to address the meeting.

-A great turn out of the Wide-A wakes took place on Friday night in Guilderland, N. Y.

-The Republican meeting at Schaghticoke on Friday night, was the largest ever held in any town in Rennselaer County. Beside 1,500 or 2,000 from the village and neighborhood, 1,000 Wide-Awakes went up from Troy and Green Island, and several hundred rom other points, making the aggregate number of Wide-Awakee present, more than 1,300.

-A Wide-Awake club, numbering 100, has been formed at Argyle, Washington County, N. Y.

-In a speech made at Brownville, Tenn., on the 18th plt., Hou. Emerson Etheridge is reported as havng argued at great length the immorality of Slavery. He sustained his position by citations from the writings of many of our own statesmen, and said, trat if Mr Licealn should be elected, he believed that the country would prosper as it had done heretofore, and that at the close of his administration negro property would be advanced in value.

-There was a splendid meeting at Catskill on Wed nesday evening, on the occasion of the dedication of a Republican Wigwam. The Wide-Awakes of that and adjoining towns were out in full force, accompanied by music, cannons, and fireworks. The venerable Judge Powers, formerly of the State Senate, and a persona and political friend of Silas Wright, presided. The enthusiastic crowd was addressed for three hours by Mesers Henry B. S anton and Charles S. Beale.

-The first Wide-Awake demonstration in Ulster County took place on the 5th inst, at Rondout, A proession was formed, and after marshing through the town, a Lincoln and Hamlin flagstaff was raised on the Vleightburg Elevation, in the eastern side of the village. A meeting was also held at Washington Hall, where Dr. Donai and W. H. Romeyn made addresses.

-A large meeting of German Republicans was held n Thursday evening, at Irondequois, N. Y. Three hundred men were present. Speeches were made in German and English, and the remarks of all were was mly received.

-A correspondent at Chambersburg, Penn., writes

on the 5th init as follows:
"Mounton McMichael, of Philadelphia, is to speak in this place Mond'sy evening next. Our County is good for from 500 to 700 for Lin soln. We will put McPher-son through without doubt. Our friends are becoming more and more interested as the day of battle draws aigh. We are pretty well organized, and are working."

-A Republican Campaign Club was organized at Port Chester, N. Y., on Monday evening, Sept. 3. The following were the officers elected:

Wm. L. Rush, President; John W. Lounsbury, First Vice President; Chas. H. Palmer, Second Vice-President; Lemue. H. Wilson, Secretary; Dr. E. T. Mathews, Tressurer. -The Hon, John A. Andrew, Republican candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, having been invited to

address a mass meeting, replied as follows: address a mass meeting, replied as follows:

Boston, Sept. 6, 1860.

Gentlemen: Without a moment's delay I basten to accept your invitation. I cannot hope to add anything to the stock of ideas on political affairs common to all, by any pallic declaration of my individual sentiments. But your wish, coming from so many gentlemen for whose persons and characters I have a respect which entitles them to command me, must in this instruction. whose persons and characters I have a respect which entitles them to command me, must in this instance be my law. I had hoped earnestly that I might not appear in person on the field during the progress of our present State canvass. The opinions of wiser men differ from my desire, and I shall not shrink out of sentiments of merely personal delicacy flowing from my own relations to the cauvass, from the performance of this duty which in thought to be due to the cause. There is but little disunionism anywhere, even in There is but little disunionism anywhere, even in the South, beside that which is stimulated by Northern speculators in national politics practicing on outhern apprehensions, and systematically conthern minds. The South can take care of its own is unionism. There are Southern men enough to drive that monster into the Gulf of Mexico without a North-rn man or gun. And, if need be, they would do it. ern man or gun. And, if need be, they would do it The real danger is not to the Union, but to the people Let all the people agree that they will seek to understand all questions entering into our public affairs, determine that they will meet them, discuss and decide them, dismise their self-constituted guardians, and banthem, dismise their self-constituted guardians, and ban-ishing the prophets of evil, the Balsams of our Israel— and all will be well. If we at the North are to be frightened by the question of Slavery, in what a condi-tion must they be who in the South are watching for the dawn of Freedom's day, when slave-masters and

for the dawn of Freedom 8 cay, when stave masters agree laborers may unite to lift the heaviest bond which white as well as black men ever bore? With great respect and regard, I am faithfully yours, (Signed) JOHN A. ANDREW.

To Messrs. JONATHAN BOURNE, Jr., E. THORNTON Jr., WARREN LADE, and other Republicans of New-Beaford. (Signed)
To Messia Jonathan Bourns, jr., E.
Lapp. and other Republicans of Ne -The Baltimore Patriot has a letter from this city

in which a sound judgment is very clearly expressed as

"I see that one Maryland friends are counting largely on New-York going against Lincoln. Don't be de-ceived. There is no possible hope for so desirable an issue. Differing widely from you upon the question of coshibors, deeming them to be legitimate political or cosmons, deeming them to be regument pointed, weapons, whenever they can be used to effect an object that cannot be effected without them, and not considering any moral question to be involved, I went into the plan of uniting the Opposition to Lincolu in this State, heart and soul, but also the votes did not and they will not be transferred. The devil, or something else, has got into them. Why, what do you think? The Lincoln men have the names of \$1,000 of the very men who voted for Fillmore in 1856, inscribed on their poll lists for Lincoln—not put there by guess, but he wired. on their poin likes for Indicate — he had been guesse, but by actual, veritable, personal inquiry of each man as to his course! When I came to know this, I saw that as to his course! When I came to know this, I saw that all was up. But this is not half the story. The Doug'as ard Breckinridge men, being Democrats, and having a hankering after the flesh-pots of Egypt, are breaking their ranks and rushing to Lincoln with a perfect stampede. Beside this, the Bell men are also taking the same chute every day. The primary cause of all this is the persuasion that Lincoln is the coming man, and the secondary, which is almost as powerful, is the revulsion of feeling among the honest voters at being required to cast their suffrages for and with parties against which their prejudices are so strong. We politicians, you know, have little qualms of conscience in scizing at every plank that will save us from drowning; not so with people who are not in quest of place and not so with people who are not in quest of place and power. And this prejudice is farned into inordinate fary by the Lincoln press. Nothing has done the cause of the coalition so mu h harm as the course of Depeyater Ogden, Huntington, and Carroll, who were put on the Douglas-Bell ticket as Bell men. Their kick up has overest our bucket. And there is the bullnesded obstinger of Otte derfer and McMaster, that has driven off the mass of the Irish and Datch votes. Added to this, is the un wise attempt of Messrs. Huut, Brooks, Ketchum and others to break the force of these Brocks, Ketchum and others to break the force of these delinquencies, by braving public opinion. There may pessibly be a fusion with the Breckinridge men, but it is doubtful after Breckinridge's Lexington speech. But it matters little now what they do—I regard the game as up. New-York is irretrievably for Lancoln, and I shall return home, and try to save old Maryland from the grasp of the Breckinridge party. It is the duty of all Southern Whigs and Americans to break the backbone of the Breckinridge Democracy in the slave States. That done, we may be in a position to hold in States. That done, we may be in a position to hold in check the new Lincoln administration, and prevent it from running into excesses. This is all that is left us, -A correspondent of The Chicago Press and Trib

nc, writes from Quincy, Adams County, Sept. 3, as

"Saturday was a great day in the Republicans of Adams County. The meeting previously announced to be held at Mendon was much larger, more enthusiastic and brilliant than the most sanguine dared hope. At noon, at least TEN THOUSAND people were present in the beautiful grove just south of that thriving vil-

lage, and divided into hundre is of groups, all with all their baskets of provisions, engaged in a jully cold all their beskets of provisions, engaged in a jolly cold lunch is the shide. The scene about this time was graid beyond description. The hundreds of wagons, at does nere and flags innumerable; the music of the bands, the bundreds of ladies and gentlemen on borse-back, the flatboats, log-cab us, great platforms on wheels, where rail-coliting, blackenithing, coopering, shoemaking and other trades were represented; the Wide-Awakes from Quincy, Marceilins, Lima, Camp Point, and La Prairie; immense delegations from Honey Creek, Keene, Ellington, Urea, Columbus, Gilmer, Bear Creek, Quincy, Chili, in Hancock County, and, in fact, from all points in the surrounding country. Speeches were made at three different Gilmer, Bear Creek, Quincy, Chin, in Hancock County, and, in fact, from all points in the surrounding country. Speeches were made at three different stands, by Grimshaw, Browing, Prentiss and Greeley of Quincy, and B. F. March of Hancock, our candidate for State Attorney—a young lawyer of billiant promise and good sound practical Western sense—and Mr. Lane of Warsaw. The speeches were all good, and listened to with great attention by the vast crowd. But the great speech of the Hon. O. H. Browning has added additional fame to the already great reputation of this brilliant and profound orator. Never before had I been placed where the magic spell of this gifted orator and profound lawyer and statesman could be thrown around me. Indeed the attempt at intimidation at Hannibal and Stone's Prairie seems to have aroused the sleeping lion within him, and th's speech had all the fire and brilliancy of his younger days and the profound and logical soundness of maturer years. Once under the magical spell of that powerful intellect and splendid and persuasive voice, I was irresistably held a willing captive. If ever before Sham Democracy and the Little Squatter got such a drubbing and riddling, the Lord pity them if they do not repent. When he took within his grasp got such a drubbing and riddling, the Lord pity them if they do not repent. When he took within his grasp the would-be mourners and self-styled defenders of Henry Clay, and by the "Great Commons's" acts and words proved them defamers of that glorious man, and falsifiers of history, it seemed that the very bones of the shedders of these crocodile tears crackled in the ears of his auditors, so crushing were the blows he dealt them. This meeting, all in all, was the most brilliant of the campaign. We have made large gains from old Adams in November. rom old Adams in November.

-The following letter from President Buchanan appears in The Washington Constitution of the 7th

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1860.

"My Dear Sir: I have received your favor of the 8th inst., inclosing a printed extract from the recent speech of Judge Douglas at Concord. You inform me you expect to be at the Charlottesville Convention, and would be glad to know something of the interview referred to in that speech. According to this extract,

he Judge states:
"'The President told me if I did not obey him and vote to orce the Lecompton Constitution upon the people against their rill, he would take off the head of every friend I has in office.' "It is unnecessary to quote the alleged reply of the

Judge. "Surely, there must have been some mistake in the report of the speech, because I never held any such conversation with Judge Douglas, nor any conversation whatever affording the least color or pretext for such a statement. It was not in my nature to address such whatever affording the least color or pretext for such a statement. It was not in my nature to address such threatening and insulting language to any gentleman. Besides, I have not removed one in ten of his friends, and not one of his relatives. Even among those of his friends who have rendered themselves prominettly hostile to the measures of the Administration, a majority still remain in office.

"I might add that I have never held a political conversation with Index Donales on this or serve other action."

sation with Judge Douglas on this or any other subject since the day my first Annual Message of the 8th De-cember, 1857, was read in the Senate; and I did not transmi the Karsas Constitution to Congress until the 2d Fe-ruary, 1858, the question of slavery not having been decided by a vote of the people until 21st Decem-

ber, 1857.

"Now, my dear sir, in writing this to you I have transgressed a rule which I had prescribed for myself not to contradict any statements assailing my public conduct and character until after the conclusion of my term of office. A statement, however, comes with suc ree from a Senator of the United States, who is one of my constitutional advisers; and this, too, in a lished speech delivered by him in his canvass for present case a proper exception.

"Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN,
"To William H. Smith." highest elective office in the world, that I deem the

-The correspondence of The Chicago Press and Tribune contains the following, dated Joliet, Illinois

Sept. 6: "The Republican meeting here to day was an excellent one, and has done great good for the cause of true Democracy. The grand campaign demonstration for Will County is fixed for Oct. 10. This meeting was a Will County is fixed for Oct. 10. This meeting was a spontareous gathering of those who desired to hear Mr. Clay. There were 4,000 people present—solid, thoughtful, earnest freemen, who came to listen to the truth from the month of the Kentucky Apostle of Liberty. The number of Will County people present was certainly six to eight times as many as attended the skim-milk meeting of 'Governor' Allen. It will be recollected that Allen imported two-thirds of his crowd from Chicago, and with that reenforcement, his meeting was considerably less than half the gathering of to-day. And there was another marked difference in the two crowds. The people at Mr. Clay's meeting were as sober and well-behaved as Allen's were drunken and disorderly. Mr. Clay spoke two hours. It was en and disorderly. Mr. Clay spoke two hours. It was among his ablest efforts. He was interrupted by Doug-lasites to wake him up. His interrogators got the hot

-The correspondent of The Chicago Journal gives the following account of an immense meeting of Re-

ublicans at DeKalb. Ill., on the 5th inst. numerans at DeKaio, III., on the 5th inst.:

"There has been a grand rally of the Republicans here to day, second only to the great gathering at Springfield four weeks ago. The masses began to gather about 8 o'clock in the morning, and by noon no less than 30 000 people were on the ground. The delegations from the several towns and counties exceeded arthing they are seen. The Syranger delegation. mything I have ever seen. The Sycamore delegation, n which Mr. Clay came, numbered 3,000, extending or miles in length; Genoa 1,000 strong; southern for miles in length; Genoa 1,000 strong; southern towns 6,000, &c. The grand procession was one of the moet imposing that I have ever witnessed. The meeting was held in the Grove west of the town, where the masses were addressed at three stands at the same time—at the first by the Hon. Cassius M. Clay, James H. Baker. Senstor Bingham, and Isaac N. Arnold; at the second stand by Joseph Knox, T. C. More, and Dr. Duston; and at the third by J. F. Farnswooth. A large and beautiful flag was presented to the Lane delegation of Wide Awakes, they having the greatest number. The Wide-Awakes formed into order in the evening and were addressed by Messrs. for miles in length; towns 6,000, &c. Th order in the evening, and were addressed by Messrs. Clay, Knox, and others.

-Roswell Hart, egg., of Rochester, N. Y., who was run by the Americans for Mayor of that city, adlressed the great mass meeting held there last Friday evening in favor of Lincoln and Hamlin. He de counced that secret and doubtful arrangement by which ten pretended Bell mea were put upon the Douglas ticket, and retorted with admirable force the charge that the Lincoln ricket is a sectional one. He oncluded as follows:

"Abraham Lincoln is the only man who can be elected by the people, and therefore who should be. He is honest, he is able, he is conservative. I cannot, as an old Whig and American, support any one else in this campaign. I want to have this agitation of the lavery question put at rest; and it never can be until t'e South is taught the lesson that it must not be longer used as an element of political power. The election of Lincoln will bring peace to the country, advance its antional interests restore fraternity and ha mony be-ween the different sections of the Union. The S-uth will learn that a Northern man can be just, and honest, nd fearless; that their rights will never be invaded, out will be protected and guarded."

-The Hen. Thomas Parsons of Rochester, always a Democrat hitherto, has come out for Lincoln and Ham

Democrat hitherto, has come out for Lincoln and Ham-lin. Among his remarks are the following:
"The Democratic party in the National contest of 1852, when Mr. Pierce was nominated, indorsed the Compromise measures of 1850, declared them a finality on the Slavery question, and pledged the party to sus-tain them. Under these assurance all was peace—and peace would have continued had not the man (who of all others was the last to be suspected) moved the repeat of the Minesuri Composition which he had so consider the Missouri Compromise, which he had so often de-clared he would sustain, thus opening anew the wounds which had been so happily healed by the compromises of 1850—and that, too, in open defiance of the wishes opposition to the warning given that if persisted in and e-ried through not a State north of Mason and Dixon's line would be left to the Democratic party. The scheme was adopted. The result is known. And now for that party to take for its standard-bearer the very man who has caused its destruction, and to-day openly beasts that he brought in the bill to repeal the Missouri ompromises, is offering a reward for treachery. Now to has changed? Let consistent Democrats answer, and whatever that answer may be, I am not conscious of having changed my position—hence I cannot with any degree of consistency or self respect, support the man who has so recklessly trifled with the interests of the country. Again, I cannot longer act with my late political associates, from the fact that the late Democratic party in this State have placed upon their Electoral ticket the names of ten gentlemen who will vote for Bell and Everett, against the so-called Democratic nominee—a novel way to elect a candidate, by voting for electors who will vote against him! Do not my honest Democratic friends think so?"

-Broome County Republican nominations-Sheriff, John B. Bowen of Sandford; Treasurer, Nelson J.

Hepkins, Binghe,mton; School Commissioners, A. A. Rose of Windsor, W. W. Ellist of Binghamton; Justice of Sessions, Wm. B. R.lyea of Union; Superintendent of Poor, Daniel Clark of Union; Coroner,

Michael Bunder of Nanticoke. -The official returns of the recent election in Arkaneas show Rector's majority to be 1,559; Hindman's, for Congress, in the First District, 10,352; Gannt's, in the Second District, 3,562.

-The question whether John Bell or John C. Breck is ridge is the more of a slaveholder, is much discussed in the Southern journals. The last stelement on the subject appears in The Richmond Enquirer, from the pen of Mr. H. Winston Stamper, who speaks as fol-As the report has been somewhat circulated about

"As the report has been somewhat circulated about Virginia that Major John Cabell Breek invide of Kentucky, and nominee of the Equal Rights Democratic party, is a mon-slaveholder, I wish here distinctly to deny its truth; for I am a Kentuckian, and personally know him and his family, and I say that he is a slaveholder, although not a large one; for his means are so mederate as not to allow him to be so; and he now him to be so; and he now that be has inherited. His sentiments are strongly Southern, and in accordance with his birth and educa-Upon this. The Enquirer says that " it will be per

ceived, then, be it known once for all, that John C. Breckinridge is served by his own slaves, while John Bell is entirely dependent, for domestic service, on the slaves of his wife. That Mr. Bell's wife owns a much larger number of slaves, and a much greater amount of property generally than does Mr. Breckinridge, is a fact, which, however, injurious it may be to the Democratic cause, candor compels us to

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sir: A certain distinguished gentleman of other days, now figuring on the public stage, in 1849, when a candidate for Governor of this State, wrote as follows: "I will never surrender my claim to live and die in the same national party (Whig) with Clay and Webster, Bell and Mangum, Stanly and Gentry.' Well: as he "still lives," in one sense, it is fair to pre-sume that the expectant Governor meant to be under-stood that his principles, and not himself, were to pass through that channel to the tomb. But in this view a serious difficulty presents itself, as in the same mani-festo he told us that "men flourish and disappear, while festo he told us that "men flourish and disappear, while principles are fixed and eternal. Among the principles to which he professed to be devoted was a "sentiment" implanted by the Creator and eternally fixed in his heart. And that sentiment he declared was "the spirit of liberty"—liberty for all mankind, and undying hostility to the extension of Slavery. Well: Gov. Hunt flourished and disappeared; and, as he has now reappeared with a variety of flourishes the question arises—Which will be the most, completely fixed. Gov. Hunt flourished and disappeared; and now reappeared with a variety of flourishes, the question arises—Which will be the most completely fixed by the verdict of the people in November, the Hon. W. Hunt or the great sentiment or principle he has AN OLD WHIG.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. HAVERSTRAW, Sept. 5, 1860. In the evening edition of The Express of this date I find an second of a tremendous "Bell and Everett meeting in Rockland County, at which the ex-Hon. Erastus Brooks mad aspeech, of which he has the modesty (1), to print a synopsi-

nder the above heading.

To the honor of old Rockland, I would say that I have heard To the honor or old Rockiand, I would say that I have been the speech prenounced by the intelligent men of all parties the greatest pack of garbled misstatements that were ever uttered in the county by any political speaker of any party. In the article, Mr. Brooks says, the was his own reporter) that "not less than 1,200 or 1,500 were in the 'wigwam' and listened

hi-address." Now, Mr. Editor, this is a He, and I can prov it. The building will not held more than 560 people, and it was not full by any means; there was scarcely any one on the out-side but a few small boys. There were not forty Bell-Ev-crett mer, in my optnion, at the meeting. The rest were Lin-cofi men, Douglas men, and Breckinridge men.

commen, Douglas men, and Breckinridge men.
As to the procession, there was a fifer, two drummers, the
President and Mr. Brooks arm in arm, escerted by a large number of small boys. By the way, we had "Old Adams's" merageric exhibited in the village here about a week ago, and the general opinion of the populace appeared to be that the "show" had returned, and Mr. Brooks was old "Grizzly" Adams being escorted about to show the place where "Samson bit him." seriously, the whole report is a willful misstatement from be ginning to end.

PERSONAL.

... The Rev. Dr. Dowling of this city, arrived from his tour in Europe on Saturday last, by the steamship City of Manchester.

-Alex, Gabriel Decamps, the eminent French painter died on the 22d of August. He was hunting in the forest of Fontaiobleau, with the Imperial party, when his horse ran with him and dashed him against a tree with such force that he expired in two hours. Decamps was born in 1803. He has gained a high reputation by his pictures of Oriental scenery and characteristics and of animals. Among the latter are many paintings of spes, one of which-the Monkey Connois seurs-was intended as a satire on the Jury of the One of his heat historical represents the Defeat of the Cimbri. His style of sinting was bold and original, his coloring brilliant. and he was especially bappy in presenting strong contrasts in a humorous and pictureque manner.

-The Arkansas True Democrat says: "The repor that a faval duel had been fought by Dr. Mitchell and E. W. Gantt, we are assured on good authority, i utterly without foundation, the difficulty between those two gentlemen having been amicably and honorably

-A correspondent has recently visited Ralph Farnam, said to be the sole survivor of the battle of Bunker Hill. He resides at Acton. Maine, and was 104 years old on the 7th of July. The following report of the old gentleman's convergation will entertain the reader:

I was working on the farm," commenced the old leman, " when the news came of the troubles with gentleman, "when the news came of the troubles with the British. A good many lads enlisted, and I felt like 'listing as well as the rest; but my mother didn't like to hear of my going away. However, she suspected some-thing, and one day she see me cleaning my musket. 'Rialph,' she says 'you ain't gone and 'listed ?' 'Not just yet, mother,' I said. Still she was uneasy, and I see her go to a neighbor whose son had gone down to just yet, mother, I said. Still she was uneasy, and I see her go to a neighbor whose son had gone down to Besten to jine the army. I followed her, and when I got to the house I heard her crying. I was sorry then, but it was too late. The next day I and a lot of others were marched to jive the army at Cambridge, where Gineral Washington had just come to take com-mand. On the road the people came out of their houses and cheered us, and at Andover Colonel Abbott treated the officers, and reat us out some cider and grog in pails. We get to Cambridge, and the next day were marched to Charlestown, and the Battle of Banker Hill was fought. Ah! that was a terrible, bloody fight! It was a shocking slaughter! Twas the first time I had ever seen a battle. After that I fought with time I had ever seen a buttle. After that I fought with the army through three campaigns, from 1775 to 1777. I often saw Wachington. He was a fine min. We fon't see such fine men as Gineral Washington these days. And cld Putnam! he was a reugh old fellow, but brave as a lion; he cared for nobody nor nothing. And Gates—he was a brave man, too, though he made And Gates-he was a brave man, too, the And Gates—he was a brave man, too, though he made no show. I was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. I was on guard at the camp where Burgoyne and the other British officers dined with Gates after the surrender. They were all very merry, for all they had been whipped. Gates sat at the head of the table, and there was some laughing done where Burgoyne was seated, and Gates wanted to know what it was about. Somebody said, 'Gineral Burgoyne was says you look seated, and Gates wanted to know what it was about. Sone body said, Gineral Burgoyne says you look mere like an old woman than a soldier—Gineral. 'Do I?' says Gates, laughing; Well, perhaps I do. I've delivered Gineral Burgoyne of 10,000 children at any rate, and they all laugued heartily. Gates got the best of the Britisher. After the war was over, I came and settled on this farm. It cost \$2 an acre, and I had a hundred acres. It was all a wilderness then—nothing but forest for miles around, and the woods were full of bears and other wild animals; the bears often molested me, and I shot wild animals; the bears often molested me, and I shot a good many. One day I was in the woods with noth-ing but my ax, when a bear dropped from a tree close ing but my ax, when a bear dropped from a tree close by; presently another came down, and then three cubs. I didn't like the looks of it, but after staring at me they all made off, and I let 'em go. Once I killed a moose-deer close by my log hut. It weighed 600 pounds! I lived in the log hut by myself for four years, and then I got married, and after awhile built this house just above where the leg-cabin stood. I have had seven children; five of them are still living. Sixty years ago I joined the Free-Will Baptists, and I've heen a member of the church ever since." ve been a member of the church ever since."

— The Saturday Review of London has a clever ar

ticle recommending her Majesty's ministers to take to

quote a sharpish passage: 'The Premier might intersperse a lecture on the Eastern question with his views on original sin, with special reference to the doctrines of Pelagius—a subject in which his famous Romsey speech showed his proficiency. As for his Grace of Argyll, every speech

the pulpit during the parliamentary vacation. We

and every gasture only betrays that he has missed his veca ion. To dogmatize dull divinity in a kirk was what he was born for; and to have even the hist of a Surday chance before a true blue congregation of stout-hearted Paritara, of mixing up a dull but decent harangue consisting of equal parts of Puritanism and the Post Office, must have made the Lord Privy Seal begin to think that life had other duties than that of looking down upon all men. The Law Lords and dignitaries always like a little bit of sermoulzing. To the Chancellor and the Schictor-General their Presbyterian and Wesley an experiences of their good fathers' pulpit performances must have given them experimen'al powers; and it would delight them to return, in age and in person, to exercises which, under in age and in person, to exercises which, under paternal administration, they doubtless enjoyed in their youth. The Attorney-General would rejoice in more frequent opportunities of elaborating his celebrated thesis, that, of all the benefits the Gospel has conveyed thesis, that, of all the benefits the Gospel has conveyed to menkind, the greatest is the opportunity of helizingmen to rise in the world. But Mr. Glastone—think of the chance of adding yet another laurel to his exuberant chaplet! He would be the most popular preacher in London—so rich his verbiage, so full the current of that divine talk, so eager for paradox, so delighted in the dear task of making the dark more obscare by that flood of elequence which to his rapt eyes alone is light and demonstration. We must say that there is a good deal in Mr. James's enggestion. There are certainly many Cabinet Ministers to whom Sunday must be a very dull day. Lecturing in the long vacation is nearly wery dailed day. Lecturit gin the long vacation is nearly worn out and we should be very glad to see her Majes-ty's Ministers in the pulpit. Most of them would adorn it, and it would make a sermon from Mr. Disraeli possible."

-Mr. R. B. Taylor, founder of The Ellenville (N. Y.) Journal, has become co-editor of The Commercial Gazette, a sterling Republican journal printed at Wyandotte, Kansas. Mr. Taylor was an active and efficient worker in Ulater County during the Fremont

-The English Court has very gently mourned the decease of "her late Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Anne of Russia, aunt to her Majesty the Queen and to his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, and sister to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent." The following is the official order for the dismal fortright of grief: The mourning was to comme on the 27th uit., the ladies to wear black silk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces, and ear-rings, black or white shoes, fans and tippets; the gentlemen to wear black full-trimmed, fringed, or plain linen, black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mournivg on Monday, the 3d day of September, as follows: The ladies to wear black silk or velvet, colored ribbons, fans, and tippets, or plain white, or white and gold, or white and ailver stuffs, with black ribbons; the gentlemen to wear black coats, and black or plain white, or white and gold, or white and silver stuff waistcoats, full-trimmed, colored swords and buckles. And on Monday, the 10th of September, the Court to go out of mourning.

-Mrs Col. Wildman of Newstead, has presented : number of articles, formerly the property of Lord Byron, to the museum of the Nottingham Naturalisty So ciety. Among these were the lasts upon which his Lordship's boots and shoes were made. The lasts are about nine inches in length, narrow, high at the instep, and generally of symmetrical shape. They were accompanied by the following affirmation from William Swift, shoemaker, Southwell, who made his Lordship' boots and shoes from 1803 to 1807:

Wm. Swift, boot and shoe maker, Southwell, Notts having had the honor of working for Lord Byror while living at Southwell, from the year 1803 to 1803 affirms that these were the lasts upon which his lord-ship's boots and shoes were made, and that the last pair were made on the 16th day of May, 1807. He further says that his Lordship had not a club foot, as is generally stated, but that it was formed the same as the other, except being exactly an inch and a half shorter. The maiformation was in the ankle, which was very weak; consequently, the foot turned outward. To remedy this, his Lordship wore a very thin boot, tightly laced, under his stocking. In his early life he wore an iron, with a joint at the ancle, which passed down the outside of the leg, and was fastened to the sole of the shoe. The calf of that leg was much smaller. It was the left leg. (Signed) WM. SWIFT.

-A writer in the Pays gives the following accounof the different sorts of wine preferred by famous personages: Frederick the Great, Tokay; Napoleon I. Chambertin: Peter the Great, Madeira: Cardinal Richelien, Romanée: Marshal de Richelieu, Médoc Rubens, Marsala; Rabelais, old Chablais; Marshal de Saxe, Champagne; Cromwell, Malvoisie; Jean Bart Besune; Talleyrand, Château-Margan; Humboldt, Sauterne; Balzac, Gouray; Gothe, Johannisberg; Byron, Port; Charles V., Alicante; Francois I., Sher-

ry, and Henry IV., Surenne, -Mr. Charles H. Stanley, well known for many years as the best chess player in the United States, has returned to England and taken up his residence in Manchester. One of the strongest players in the latter place is Mr. Pindar, who was also a noted chessman in New-York a few years since. Thus brought together ing their strength; and this time Mr. Pindar has proved victorious. Of the twenty-two games contested, Pin dar gained twelve, Stanley five, and three were

-An English correspondent writing from Palermo under date of August 17, says:

I was just folding and closing this letter, written I was just folding and closing this letter, written last evening, for this morning's mail, when, under the windows of my hotel I heard a cheering crowd. I locked out and saw in an open public conveyance a man in a scarlet uniform, whose tawny hair and beard and lion face no man who has once seen them can ever forget. Yes, Garibaldi landed here last night at 121 at midnight, coming no one knows where from, no one knows whither bound. He reviewed a body of Sicilian recruits early in the morning on the plain be-Sicilian recruits early in the morning on the plai ween the Monte Gallo and Monte Pellegrino, and tween the monte Gallo and Monte Pellegrino, and was driving back along the Toledo to the Royal Palace, where he is now transacting business, as the phrase is, with his Vice Dictator, Do Pretis, the Sardinian Deputy, and hie other Ministers. I am told Garibaldi will leave in about half an hour.

-The Countess de Saint-Marsault, wife of the Pre ect of the Seine and Oise, and one of the Princes Clothilde's lacies of honor, has just expired at Paris, after much suffering, from the effect of burns which she received last Winter, while endeavoring to save a lady whose dress had caught fire at a ball given by the Prefect.

-M. Majeroni, the Italian actor who played in Paris with Madame Ristori, has just died at Turin, at the age of 65. He was the son of a Colonel of Engineers who directed the construction of the Fort of Malghers at Venice under the first empire, and himself entered the French service and rose to the rank of Captain in the 4th Light Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Dresden. After the peace he left the army, and became actor, dramatic writer, and manager.

-The editor of The Troy Times is authorized by Mr. Morrissey to say that no match has been made be tween him and Heenan. He will not "enter the ring except under circumstances of great provocation."

-Ex-Gov. Wickliffe of Kentucky lost his slave Bob in Cincinneti, a few days ago. The Governor was returning from Washington, but Bob declined to follow his master into a Slave State again.

-On the 13th ult., the infant daughter of the Prin cess Frederic William was baptized at the new palace at Potsdam, by the court preacher, Heym, when th young princess received the name of Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte. Among the distinguished persons present were the Queen of Prussia, the members of the royal family residing at Potsdam and Berlin, Prince Augustus of Würtemberg, the Dake of Bruns wick, the Hereditary Prince and Hereditary Princes of Dessau, the Princes Louis and Henry of Hease Field-Marshal von Wrangel, the English Minister, Lord Bloomfield, &c. The baptism of the daughter of the Princess Frederic Charles took place two days previ-

-Lord Clarendon and Mr. Cobden dined at S Cloud with Napoleon III, on the 20th of August.

-The Café Durand, on the boulevard opposite the Chaussée d'Antir, at Paris, long celebrated for its ices, which were prepared by a well-known Neapolitan artiste, who wears earrings and often nods familiarly to travelers whom he remembers having seen in Naples is now crowded every evening with a curiously mixed company. This cafe has for years been the rendezvous of the Neapolitan and other Italian refugees, who, is 1848, were expelled from their country as revolutionists. But lately a host of Neapolitan counts, marquises, dukes, and princes, who have run away to escape the rising tide of Garibaldi's fortune, have reenforced the usual habitues. Revolutioni-ts and royalists now meet toget er on the common platform of their country a ces, if not on a footing of perfect harmony, at least without any outward and manifest repugnance. It is affirmed that a Republican refugee has been seen sipping a tutti frutti at the very same table with a royalist functionary who some years ago consigned him to

the galleys. -The Cleveland (O.) Leader says: " We record with sincere pleasure that Gov. Dennison, on the uranimous recommendation of the Fund Commissioners, has reappointed James A. Briggs, esq., of this city Obio State Agent in New-York for two years front July last. Mr. Briggs has rendered the people of Ohiofaithful and valuable service in the important Agency, and this unanimous reappointment is a merited acknow! edgement of the capability and fidelity of the man and officer."

-The Princese Antonia, your gest sister of the King of Portugal, is to be married with the Prince Loopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmarigen, brother of the latelydeceased young Queen of Portugal, and son of the President of the Prussian Ministers. The Princess is

in her sixteenth year.

—A senestion has lately been caused in the law Courts of Padua by the reading of the last will and testament of Vincenzo Calzavara Pinton. The announcement of its Anti-Austrian provision called forth the unrestrained applause of those present in the Court during the reading. The Austrian Judge, President Heuffler, Procureur-General Hemmerle, and Councillors Pretz and Colle, were in great wrath at the popular demonstration, and Hemmerle could not refrain from muttering, " Only to think that the fellow can't be arrested." The following are the paragraphs which called forth the demonstrations of delight:

which called forth the demonstrations of delight:

"I declare and make known that if any of my sons, either directly or indirectly, shall serve under the Austrian flag, he is to be disinherited and to forfeit the sum which he would have received after the death of his mother, which sum, in that event, shall be paid over, one-half to the Ministry of War of his Majesty the King of Picdmont, Victor Emanuel and his successors, to be distributed to the your g men of the province who shall serve under the adored standard of the King of Picdmont. Rather than serve Austria they ought to be ready to die. bke manner, I declare any one of my sons to

have forfeited his succession in the portion aforesaid, who shall accept any office whatever under Austria, or who shall become connected with, or contract matriwho shall become connected with, or contract matri-mony with, any Austrian woman. In that case, I equally declare that the portion belonging to any of my sons guilty of such an offence be disposed of in the nected with, or

same meaner as by the preceding article.

"I forbid my fondly-beloved daughters from giving their band in marriage to an Austrian. They should prefer death rather than sush a deed—the most inquitous and shameful of which an Italian woman could be

CANADA AS IT IS. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: That Canada East is peculiarly a Roman Catholic country, and Canada West as truly Protestant, any one acquainted with the Provinces well knows. The great hobby of the Parliamentary Opposition for years has been to throw the domination of Lower Canada over Upper. Yet, strange to say, they have never had the Orange influence and vote. This seems singular, yet, nevertheless, it is true. Two leading members of the present Government are Orangemen, viz: the Attorney-General West, the Hon. John A. McDonald, and the Postmaster-General, the Hon. Sidney Smith-the former decidedly the tactician of the present Ministry, and the latter has gained a popularity by hie late transatlantic postal arrangements. There are in all some eight or ten Orange representatives in Parliament, both the Bellville and Kingston representatives being of that number, was the Attorney-General West's constituency that first rejected, or rather insulted the Prince, together with that of Sir Henry Smith (one representing the Town, the other the Country) who has monopolized half the royal honors so far dispensed. There is a little story told at Kingston, by the Orangemen themselves, to the effect that Sir Henry obtained his election by having his name proposed at a certain Orange Lodge, where he was duly elected, but after securing his election to Parliament, never complied with the conditions of the Order, and that he should be made Sir Henry by the Prince while his constituents are rebelling, has at least a peculiar appearance and rather significant. That the future sovereign (and present Viceroy for the express purpose of conferring knighthood upon their representative in Parliament) should be so treated at their hands! Both of these honorable gentlemen were then accompanying ston, on board of the ste ton. The Hon, John A. McDonald did visit the nonnery at Quebec, though, for the writer saw him there; and, if i mistake not, the University also. Perhaps this has something to do with the uncontrollable and extraordinary stubbornness of the ignorant rebels of Kingston, who did not seem to realise the insult they were offering their princely guest and future

Although this state of things was said to have been brought about by the blunders of the Government and the subborness of the Duke of Newsastle, I have thought that, perhaps, it might also have been partly intended for their representatives in Parliament, who will now undoubtedly have to play their cards well to maintain their position. Whether his Grace was a ware of all these facts I do not pretend to know, but it would appear rather a complicated question to handle, as the opposition like nothing more than to embarase the Ministry by whatever means, particularly on this question. Accordingly some of the ministerial jour-nals have seen fit to lay the blame on the Duke of Newcastle, saying nothing of Sir Edmund Walker Head or the Ministry, which from present appearances does not seem quite just. The Duke's letter to the Mayor of Kingston is sensible, dignified, and firm; and looking at it from a national standpoint-the only one he could assume his position seems perfectly clear and justifiable. In representing the present Queen, and directing the mind of the future King, he has, indeed, a difficult and responsible position to fill, one which requires all the acknowledged and undoubted firmness of this noble peer, who will lose no popularity at home for doing fearlessly his duty only hers.

He supposed, undoubtedly, that his greatest difficulty here was to harmonize and endeavor to reconcile the foreign or French population, relying upon the loyalty of the English Scotch, and Irish of Canada, and undoubtedly thought they might afford to be magnanimous and liberal to the Roman Catholic French interests of the Eastern section, but suddenly this cloud rises in the West, and, before he knows it, a storm is at hand notwithstanding this reliance. He could not, however, be expected to lend his influence, nor the Prince to countenance an order here in the Colonies, the demonstrations of which he has spent his life in opposing successfully in the mother country. Seeret political organizations cannot be too strongly condemned. Let a Government's policy stand out independent of secret interests, and it stands upon the only solid foundation-the honest, outspoken will of

A PRIZE-FIGHT PREVENTED, On Sunday after toen Capt. Porter of the Tweifth Ward and sevaral of his men observed an unusually large number of hard-looking fellows making for Riker's and Berrian's Islands in the East River, and, believing that a prize fight was on foot, the Captain dispatched twenty-five officers to the two islands, with instructions to arrest any and all parties whom they should find disturbing the peace. As the officers approached Berrian's Island they discovered a gathering of above fifty persons, who immediately dispersed, took to their boats, and were soon beyond the reach of the police. Doubtless a ring fight had been arranged, but the prompt action of Capt. Porter effectually checked it. Many of the roughs who were thus thwarted in their desires were from the Five Points and groggeries of the Fourth Ward,